The Pyongyang Times

No. 26 (459) SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Polish Party and Sejm delegation

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Communist Party of Denmark

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on June 9 the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, and his wife Comrade Lese Jespersen; and members of the delegation Comrade Ove Peitersen, Member of the CC of the CPD and Chairman of the Aarhus City Construction Workers Union; Comrade Jacob Rasmusen, Member of the CC of the CPD and Member of the Political Bureau of the Seamen's Trade Union; and Comrade Bo Rosschau, Alternate Member of the CC of the CPD, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Youth Union of Denmark and Chairman of the Youth Organization of the Trade Union.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

On hand there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Knud Jespersen and the members of the delegation in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged luncheon in honour of the delegation of the CPD.

Polish Party and Sejm Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 1 the Polish Party and Sejm delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Stanislaw Kania, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and Member of the Legislative Committee of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and its members—Janus Borich, Member of the CC of the PUWP, First Secretary of the Szczecin Provincial Committee of the PUWP and Member of the Economic Committee of the Sejm of the PPR; Tadeusz Rudolf, Member of the CC of the PUWP, Vice-Chairman of the CC of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Economic Planning and Budget Committee of the Sejm of the PPR; Bogumil Sujka, Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the PUWP; Piotr Stefanski, Secretary of the CC of the Polish Democratic Party, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sejm of the PPR and Member of the Credentials and Regulations Committee of the Sejm of the PPR; Jan Neibadomski, Member of the Agricultural and Food Industry Committee of the Sejm of the PPR; Zurzanna Polaska, Member of the Committee for Labour, Public Welfare, Heavy Industry and Machine-Building Industry of the Sejm of the PPR.

Also present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and Member of the Central People's Committee; Yun Gi Bok, Member of the CC of the WPK, Member of the Standing Committee, and Chairman of the Bills Committee, of the Supreme People's Assembly and Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee; Kim Yun Son, Member of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, and Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Tadeusz Bialkowski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the DPRK, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mongolian Ambassador to the DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 7 Daddalin Bars, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call prior to his departure at the recall of his home government.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon and Korean Press Corps from Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who had attended the north-south Red Cross talks as adviser of our side and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Son Jin Hyong, Deputy Chief of the Editorial Department of **Choson Sinbo**, prior to their return to Japan.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Ju Yong, Member of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, had a cordial talk with Comrade Pak Jae Ro and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner for Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, and Korean press corps from Japan.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the CC of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Major **Marien Ngouabi**, Chairman of the CC of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, in connection with the admission of the DPRK to the World Health Organization.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in connection with the fact that our people gave support and encouragement to the cause and struggle of the Palestinian people by setting the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, congratulating him on the successful goodwill visits he is paying to a number of African and European countries. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent reply to his message of congratulations. The messages read:

☆☆

His Excellency
Marshal KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

I was very deeply moved by so friendly and cordially worded message sent me by Your Excellency with best wishes during my stay in Nouakchott.

I extend most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for this.

My state visit to Africa has brought a fine result in achieving success in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy.

During my visit to Africa, I continue to receive fraternal and powerful support from Your Excellency who have world-wide high prestige.

My wife extends most wholehearted, cordial greetings to Chairman Mrs. Kim Song Ae and I also express my sentiments of deep veneration to her.

I express loftiest fraternal regards with thanks and admiration to Your Excellency, respected and beloved, great leader of the valiant Korean people.

NORODOM SIHANOUK

Head of State of Cambodia
Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea

Algiers, June 2, 1973

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

Head of State of Cambodia
Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea

I, in the name of myself and my wife, extend warm greetings to you Samdech Head of State and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on the good successes you are making in your visits to a number of African and European countries following your visit to our country.

Our people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail the fact that you Samdech are successfully paying goodwill visits to friendly countries of Africa, enjoying grand welcome and hospitality.

The current visits of you Samdech Head of State to a number of countries are a signal event in further enhancing the international prestige of you, the recognized leader of the Cambodian national resistance movement, and the National United Front of Kampuchea with you as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union and in more powerfully inspiring the just struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are a great contribution to strengthening the unity of the world anti-U.S. forces.

I am also very grateful for the brisk activities you Samdech are conducting to support the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification through the current visits.

Awaiting with happy feelings the day when I will meet you Samdech Head of State again, I sincerely wish you good health and more shining success in continued foreign trips.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 28, 1973

U.S. Troops Must Be Withdrawn from S. Korea and "UNCURK" Dissolved

Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World Supported

DPRK SPA Standing Committee Receives Letter from Revolutionary Government of Cuba

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba in reply to the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The letter said:

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba received the April 6 letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the governments and parliaments of all countries of the world in which were clarified the just proposals of the DPRK Government on terminating the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba who are very deeply interested in the just struggle of the heroic Korean people express unreserved support to the constructive proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which puts forth the vital, important tasks of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis and the concrete ways for their realization.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is entirely illegal and this is an outright violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and a main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

The Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba strongly demand that the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea immediately and completely and demand that the U.S. Government desist from introducing weapons and military equipment into south Korea and instigating the south Korean authorities to step up war preparations.

We recognize that the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea, the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the reduction of armies of the two sides and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and south of Korea will be conducive to relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula and helpful to paving the way for the progress of the north-south talks.

It is the duty of the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries that practically respect the aspiration and rights of the people and aspire after world peace and security to support the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without interference of outside forces and frustrate and check the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean peninsula.

The Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba fully support the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people that the legitimate rights of the Korean people to end the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea, force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a virtual tool of the imperialist policy, and shape their destiny by themselves, be respected.

We are firmly confident that the Korean people who enjoy the invariable support of Cuba and other socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind will overcome all difficulties and realize their ardent aspiration for reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without interference of U.S. imperialism.

DPRK SPA Receives Reply from Chairman of National Assembly of Islamic Republic of Mauritania

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from Dah Ould Sadihalba, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on May 14, in reply to the letter sent by the SPA.

The reply said:

(Continued on Page 4)

Pre-schedule Fulfilment of First Half Year Plan by Many Factories and Enterprises

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in his New Year Address:

"The year of 1973 lies halfway in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan. This year all the Party members and working people should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, and thus achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan."

In order to carry out the leader's instruction the working people in different parts of the country have waged energetic struggle for increased production with the attitude of master toward revolution, in the "revolutionary spirit of April 25" and the "stamina of Kiyang" and attained such a success as to fulfill the first half-year plan far ahead of schedule.

The Red coal miners of the Kyongwon Colliery fulfilled their first half-year plan on all indices as of May 15; the plan for capital tunneling at 101 per cent, tunneling for hewing at 110 per cent and coal production at 100.1 per cent.

During the plan period the miners constructed the mobile two-track line in a short space of time to raise 1.5 times the turnround rate of coal train and sped up the tunneling 1.5-2 fold every day by applying a new blasting method.

Moreover, they normalized the daily and monthly production of coal on a high level by operating the puncheon collecting machine and using iron supports in a larger quantity than before.

The workers of the Chollima October 15 Machine Plant overfulfilled by 6.8 per cent the first half-year plan set 30 per cent higher than the results of last year, as of May 8 by successfully unfolding the technical innovation drive for automation and semi-automation with the attitude of master toward the revolution.

The Chollima riders of the Wonsan Disabled Soldiers Synthetic Resin Daily Necessities Factory, a winner of the titles of Chollima and Guards, carried out at 100.3 per cent the first half-year plan which was set much higher than the results of last year, as of April 25.

During the plan period the workers of this factory augmented the variety of products 1.3 times and the per capita output 1.5 times and lowered production cost by 18.9 per cent as against the schedule.

Besides, many factories and enterprises hit the target for the first half year ahead of the set time. The Chollima Pyongyang Silk Mill fulfilled its plan within the first quarter of the year, and Panmun Mine and Namchon Mine finished in a little longer time than that.

The fishermen, breeding workers and processing workers of the Riwon and Ssangam Fishery Co-operatives waged energetic struggles with a sense of responsibility for supplying the people with food and successfully fulfilled their annual quota for fishing at 104 per cent as of May 25.

The number of hitters of the first half-year plan is on a steady increase. This is an evidence of the infinite loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of our working people who are unfolding dynamic struggle for increased production under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions proposed by him.

The working people are successfully putting into practice his instruction to achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan by bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge and forging ahead vigorously at all the units of the national economy.

The factories and enterprises which have already fulfilled the first half-year plans are now making uninterrupted innovation and continued advance toward their goal—the fulfilment of their annual plan by October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Immortal Revolutionary Exploits Performed under Uplifted Banner of National Independence

Forty-seven years have elapsed since Kim Hyong Jik passed away (June 5, 1926), while fighting passionately for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

Kim Hyong Jik was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, revolutionary and patriotic educator and great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, who devoted his all to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, under the uplifted banner of national independence, and accomplished immortal revolutionary feats for the fatherland and the people.

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, was born into a patriotic family on July 10, 1894 and took the road of revolution already in his school days. From then, he put all his energies into leading the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people along the new road of development, hewing the path of history at its dawn and weathering through all heavy storms and hardships.

He indicated the orientation of an independent struggle for achieving the restoration of the fatherland by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and carved out a new road of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country. This holds the most brilliant place in his immortal revolutionary feats.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"We must make our country independent without fail. Only then can we live well, not being bullied by anyone. No one will bring the independence of Korea to us. We must win it through our own struggle. But we should not fight blindly and in a hit-or-miss manner. We can win our struggle and achieve the independence of Korea only when our program of struggle and its goal are clear."

It was the most correct way for the restoration of the fatherland reflecting the urgent demand of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country to achieve the country's independence by the efforts of our people themselves.

Kim Hyong Jik held aloft the banner of national independence, considering the bitter historic lesson that flunkeyism led to national ruin.

In the period around the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, the patriotic-minded people were groping in the dark, unable to find a correct path of restoration of the fatherland. After making an analysis of the limitation of all the preceding movements and their essential weak points and the serious lessons provided by the anti-Japanese struggle at that time, Kim Hyong Jik indicated for the first time the new road of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement for achieving the restoration of the fatherland by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and through their own struggle.

At the Fusung meeting Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea, explains to the participants in the independence movement how to change the course of struggle from the national to the communist movement

Kim Hyong Jik said history taught us that reliance on outside forces led directly to national ruin and denounced the wrong stand and attitude of the flunkeyists and stressed that Korea's independence should be attained independently under all circumstances and, to this end, we should foster the strength of our people and always live and fight in the spirit of the Koreans.

He not only indicated a new path of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, but showed ways of struggle for the attainment of the restoration of the fatherland by the Korean people themselves, such as overcoming the dispersed character of the struggle and achieving the unity and solidarity of the anti-Japanese forces, building up the revolutionary forces by founding unlawful revolutionary organizations and lawful organizations deeply rooted among the masses of the people and properly combining political activities and military operations, unlawful activities and lawful activities.

Kim Hyong Jik founded the Korean National Association in March 1917 and guided it, opening out an occasion for an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people.

This is another undying revolutionary feat performed by him for the fatherland and the people.

The Korean National Association was a revolutionary organization most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization both in the scale of its organization and the scope of its activity in the period around the massive March 1 Popular Uprising (1919) of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism. Defining the purpose of the KNA, Kim Hyong Jik set forth the fighting tasks to repudiate flunkeyism and unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to achieve the independence of the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves. He dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule by conducting vigorous political and military activities.

It was only after the founding of the KNA by Kim Hyong Jik that the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people could follow a new, correct path of struggle based on the spirit of national independence and could enter the road of great advance through the combination of the political struggle with the armed struggle.

One of the immortal revolutionary feats performed by Kim Hyong Jik is that he made a great historic contribution to the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people to a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

When the historic circumstances and social and political situation of our country after the Great October Socialist Revolution demanded the change of the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, Kim Hyong Jik conducted energetic activities to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Stressing the need to follow the road of the October Revolution, he taught that unlike all the former fighting methods, the struggle must be waged in reliance upon the workers and peasants and other masses of the people.

He said:

"We must fight the enemy for the restoration of the fatherland. ...After overthrowing the enemy and restoring the fatherland, we should build a new civilized society where there are no people who go in rags and hunger."

In order to raise the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, he went deep among the workers and peasants and, giving explanations of the October Socialist Revolution and the revolutionary cause of Lenin, educated them in advanced ideas and awakened them to national and class consciousness.

He brought up the younger generation who would succeed to the revolution in a far-sighted way and enlisted the participants in the anti-Japanese independence movement with generosity and actively educated them to achieve the unity of action in the ranks of the anti-Japanese independence movement.

Kim Hyong Jik is not with us now. But his spirit of national independence and lofty revolutionary idea and his immortal revolutionary feats shine like the morning star in the hearts of our people and the fighting revolutionary people of the world.

"Tragedy of National Split Can Not Be Ended When We Rely on Outside Forces"

President Kim Il Sung's Historic April 16 Speech Warmly Hailed by South Korean People and Koreans under "Mindan"

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung made a historic speech on April 16 this year at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after the publication of the north-south joint statement and denounced the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and their plot to create "two Koreas." At the same time, he clarified once again the stand and line of our Party and the Government of our Republic on rejecting outside forces and attaining national reunification with the internal forces of our nation and advanced a new proposal on widening the scope of the north-south negotiations as a means for overcoming the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and promoting the cause of reunification.

The speech has evoked unqualified support and welcome from among the south Korean people and our compatriots under "Mindan" (the "ROK" residents association in Japan).

A south Korean manufacturer said in an emotional tone:

"I heard some time ago that the north held a session of the Supreme People's Assembly, at which it made a proposal again for solving the question of national reunification. Now I have read the important speech of President Kim Il Sung.

In his recent speech the President made it clear once again that it is due to the outside interference that the north-south dialogue does not make a proper progress and that without terminating the outside interference in Korea's internal affairs, it is impossible to bring the north-south dialogue to a success or realize national reunification by the efforts of our nation itself.

How right he was when he said this!

The President's speech fully represents the feelings of us who have undergone all sufferings owing to outside forces.

We have been subjected to indescribable humiliation and maltreatment for 36 years by the Japanese imperialists and later for 28 years by the U.S. imperialists.

We can not put an end to the tragedy of national split forced upon us by outside forces when we rely on outside forces."

Referring to the proposal made in the speech on convening a political consultative meeting to be participated in by the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south, the manufacturer stressed:

"This is precisely the hope of the people in the south.

Reunification is a great cause of our nation and it is not a matter to be dealt with by only a few rulers. It is natural that the north-south negotiations should be held in a comprehensive manner with the participation of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all circles.

I entirely support this proposal set forth by the President.

A manufacturer, I will bend all my efforts for the promotion of national reunification, encouraged by the wise speech of President Kim Il Sung."

A certain Kim, a Korean under "Mindan" residing in Gumma Prefecture, Japan, frankly spoke his mind when he said:

"It is natural that we Koreans in Japan ardently aspire after national reunification and pay earnest attention to the April 16 speech of President Kim Il Sung who proposed the widening of the scope of the north-south dialogue and convocation of a political consultative meeting to be attended by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south.

It is as clear as day that if this political consultative meeting is convened, the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be further promoted.

I think the proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung for surmounting the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and holding the dialogue and negotiations is a fair and reasonable national salvation measure reflecting the will of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

I eagerly hope for an early realization of political intercourse and negotiations between the north and the south and will actively strive for this."

Another Korean surnamed Yun under "Mindan" residing in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, said:

"Whether our compatriots live in the north or in the south, they have the same ardent desire for national reunification, because the blood of one and the same nation runs through their veins.

The south Korean New Democratic Party adopted its immediate 'program of north-south reunification' at its recent congress and the Workers' Party of Korea warmly welcomed it, considering it to be a positive position. This gave a great inspiration to our compatriots, aspiring after the reunification of the country.

I recall that the Workers' Party of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung repeatedly put forward the proposal for realizing political intercourse and negotiations between the political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south and has bent all its efforts for an early realization of national reunification.

There is no doubt that if the representatives of various sections in the north and the south get together and have open-hearted negotiations in accordance with the will of the compatriots of the north and the south, a bright prospect will be opened for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

I am determined to do all I can for that day."

Yet another Korean under "Mindan" residing in Tokyo, who toured south Korea some time ago, said:

"I went to my native village in south Korea, and I returned in amazement.

'Let us achieve the reunification of the country by the united efforts of the entire compatriots!' This is the unanimous voice of our compatriots in south Korea.

All those who want reunification should be permitted to participate in the dialogue and say their opinion freely.

I hope that at a time when the sentiments for national reunification are surging high, all our fellow countrymen, with the compatriots under the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), will come out for national negotiation and unity and actively contribute to the promotion of the reunification of the country."

The Leader of the People

"Korean Potatoes Have a Special Taste"

One day in March 1946 General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people and the affectionate father of the peasants, went to a village in the Samsok district in South Pyongan Province to acquaint himself with the progress of the agrarian reform. He visited the rural committee there and called on peasants at their homes and exchanged talks with them. The peasants were exceedingly delighted to see him.

During his conversation with them, he noticed a peasant woman who stood hesitantly in front of the gate, hugging a large cloth-wrapped parcel. He invited her to come in. Having greeted him politely, the woman began to open the parcel. In the parcel were steaming boiled sweet potatoes. Smiles appeared on the faces of those present as they saw the potatoes, carrying with them the rural simplicity and hard work of the field.

He said "Korean potatoes have a special taste.... When we were fighting in the mountains, we dreamt of potatoes at home." So saying, he himself peeled some potatoes. He gave the first potato to the oldest man and gave potatoes one by one to all the peasants present. Lastly, he took one for himself.

At that moment, a dramatic event took place. The old man, given the first potato, held it in his hands, sobbing, and bowed his white-haired head deeply. Suddenly he buried his head on the General's chest and began to cry loudly. Not only was he moved by the kind words and warm family atmosphere he had created: all through his life, he had been treated like a slave and used like a horse or a bullock. Now he was treated for the first time as a human being—by no other person than General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader! It was his happiest moment, but he could not laugh.

All present could but bow and wipe their tears. The eyes of the General, too, were filled with tears. This was that dramatic moment when the hearts of the leader and the people, now melted into one, forgetful of the dark past, gone forever, throbbed powerfully for the bright new life of the future!

After inspecting the landlord's mansion with its scores of rooms, General Kim Il Sung ordered that all furniture in the mansion be distributed among those people who had been slaves, farm hands and tenant peasants.

He then took up a writing brush and wrote on a wooden plate the name of the old man who had suffered most bitterly as slave of the landlord, and set it up on the gate post of this house. It was not all. Saying that the most fertile land owned by that landlord should be distributed to those who had worked as slaves in the landlord's house, he himself drove pegs into the ground and wrote the names of the peasants on them. It was only after all this was done that he bade good-bye to the villagers.

However unhappy they might have been in the past, the Korean people, with this great person as their leader, their affectionate father, were now in new-found bliss and happiness that could amply make up for their past miseries.

That night the old man and his wife stood weeping, hugging the gate pillar on which his name was written. Villagers every night saw the old man weeping, stroking the peg the leader had driven in. He would tell everyone he met:

"Since the creation of the world, has there ever been anyone like General Kim Il Sung!"

Our leader General Kim Il Sung is such a person.

Brilliant Application of the Juche Idea in the Carrying Out of Democratic Revolution

The peoples of many fighting countries of the world and the peoples of the countries that have just been liberated from imperialist colonial rule are now deeply interested in the original idea on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This idea of the leader occupies an important place in his revolutionary theories.

On the basis of the great *Juche* idea, he founded the idea on the democratic revolution and brilliantly embodied it, thereby indicating the straight way of carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a brief span of time and going over to socialist revolution without delay in the northern half of the Republic.

Democratic reforms are a fundamental demand of the democratic revolution and a most urgent task facing the Party of the working class after the establishment of people's power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the rich experiences and exploits gained in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the idea on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution stipulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland made public in 1936, in conformity with the historical conditions of our country after liberation and, on this basis, laid down original lines of the fulfilment of democratic reforms.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The question of land is a vital question that must be solved before anything else in the democratic revolutionary stage."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 137.)

The agrarian reform is a revolutionary task having top priority in solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the democratic revolution and one of the fundamental questions in promoting social progress and the revolution as a whole.

He expounded the idea of thoroughly solving the question of land on the principle of abolishing the feudal landownership and distributing it among its tillers, thus indicating a new way of solving the land question.

His original idea on distributing land among its tillers was the *Juche*-oriented agrarian programme which he had mapped out on the basis of his deep insight into the specific conditions of our countryside, particularly the age-old desire of the peasants to till their own land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also correctly decided whose land had to be confiscated, on the basis of his full grasp and deep analysis of the landownership and class relations in our countryside; he decided to confiscate the land in the hands of the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys—the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation—and that of the landlords owning more than five *chongbo* of land and all the rented land.

He laid down the principle of confiscating land without compensation and distributing it free, thus solving the question of land in a most revolutionary way.

This principle of the leader is a revolutionary one for carrying out the agrarian reform most thoroughly; it is an example in creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist agrarian programme to suit the nature of a colonial, semi-feudal society.

He shaped a most correct class policy for the solution of the land question, thus making it possible to carry out the agrarian revolution on a solid class basis by raising the leading role of the working class and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

With a scientific penetration into the class relations in our countryside, he guaranteed the decisive ascendancy of the revolutionary forces over the hostile forces in carrying out the agrarian reform by firmly relying on the poor and hired peasants, forming an alliance with the middle peasants and isolating the rich peasants.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced most correct class policy and strategy and tactics for solving the land question but wisely organized and led the struggle to carry them through.

He organized rural committees composed of poor and hired peasants in the countryside so they could stand in the van of the class struggle there and dispatched fine Party members and workers to the countryside to frustrate the conspiratorial manoeuvres of the landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation against the agrarian reform and render active help to the peasants.

He personally visited Taedong county, South Pyongan Province, and many other rural villages. Living among peasants for many days, he acquainted himself in detail with the complex landownership and class relations in the countryside and the age-old aspiration of the peasants and, on this basis, authored in person the *Juche*-based Agrarian Reform Law and roused our Party and people vigorously to implement it.

As a result, the agrarian reform which was so complex and difficult was victoriously carried out in a very short span of time, in our country—in a little more than 20 days.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the nationalization of major industries as one of the central tasks of the democratic reform, along with the agrarian reform, and carried it to shining fulfilment.

In the nationalization of major industries, he enforced a correct policy whereby only the properties of the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements were confiscated, with the properties of the national capitalists left intact and their business encouraged. This struggle being attended with an acute class struggle from the very start, he led the masses of the people to expose and smash promptly the sabotage, incendiarism, terrorism and subversive activities of the enemies.

Under his wise leadership, the nationalization of major industries was thoroughly and victoriously carried out at a stretch. This resulted in the destruction of the economic foundation of imperialist exploitation and subjugation, the founding of the socialist sector of economy and the decisive weakening of the capitalist economy based on private property in our country. And this created conditions for the utilization of the means of production for the independent development of the national economy and the promotion of the well-being of the entire people and opened a wide avenue for the development of the productive forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth principles of democratic reforms for guaranteeing democratic rights and freedom to the working people and organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people in the struggle for their implementation.

The work of eliminating colonial and feudal exploitation and oppression and ensuring the democratization of society can be satisfactorily carried out only when reforms for full guarantee of democratic freedom and rights to the working people in all spheres of social life are fulfilled, along with economic reforms.

Hence, the leader enforced the most advanced and democratic Labour Law for radically improving the social conditions of the factory and office workers, the Law on the Equality of the Sexes guaranteeing the women the equal rights with men in all spheres of social life, and reforms for the democratization of the judicial system, education and culture.

With the brilliant fulfilment of the original theories and lines on democratic reforms put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, the old colonial and feudal relationship was completely liquidated and new, democratic relationship was established in all domains of social life in the northern half of the Republic and a bright road was opened up for moving on to socialism.

This great victory was a shining victory of the *Juche*-oriented idea of democratic reforms propounded by the leader and a precious fruition of his wise leadership.

The pre-eminent theories and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his glorious and brilliant exploits accomplished in their implementation are great feats which brought about the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory to a new, higher stage, and they powerfully inspire the revolutionary struggle of the world oppressed peoples.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

This Is How the Great Leader Treasured and Loved Old Intellectuals

RYU GI CHOL

It was toward the end of October 1945 that Comrade Kang Yong Chang left Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, to seek service under the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He had set his heart on scientific research long before. The liberation of the country brought him great excitement and joy and he exerted himself strenuously to realize his desire.

But in south Korea where the U.S. imperialist aggressors lorded it in place of the Japanese imperialists, his desire could not be satisfied. Disheartened, he passed one day after another aimlessly.

It happened one day in October that year.

A friend of his who lived in Seoul brought him a happy news that General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, who had returned home in triumph, made a historic speech in which he urged that those who had strength, money or technique should devote it to the building of a new democratic country and called on the technicians to join in this cause.

Comrade Yong Chang was so delighted at the news that he hugged his friend and shouted that he found the right course to follow.

I shared with him in his joy.

I had been married to him for years, but never before had I seen him so much delighted.

His family was not so well off when I married into it. All of his brothers were studying with an ambition for scientific researches.

A graduate from the Port Arthur Engineering College run by the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Yong Chang managed to get a job at a Japanese electric company.

Nominally he was an engineer, and he did not fare better than ordinary workers.

He had to suffer ever since all sorts of national humiliation and mistreatment by the Japanese big business who used him as a tool for money-making. He was obliged to give up scientific research. Enduring contempt and illtreatment, he toiled day after day in order to support his family.

He got ill by overwork and his disease took a serious turn in the end.

We managed to send him to hospital but his condition grew worse, for we failed to pay part of all the hospital charges.

On top of it, the Japanese dwarfs subjected him to medical experiment and his life was fast ebbing away. I was too deeply mortified and stunned to shed tears.

He believed that he could reach an eminence of science if ever he made every possible effort, and this was his forlorn hope. So he had worked hard day in and day out, putting up with untold hardships and all descriptions of national humiliation and mistreatment.

But the odds were against him. In the alien land, scientific research was beyond his power and even his life was ridiculed.

All this was more than we could bear.

So, we left accursed land of Japan.

Comrade Yong Chang did not get well after we came back to Taegu.

Bed-ridden as he was he never gave up his hope for scientific research. Even he would enumerate in his sleep some formulas which were unintelligible to me. The opening of a way to scientific research seemed to be a shot in the arm for him.

It was at this juncture that General Kim Il-Sung's appeal came. It would give him a chance to satisfy his insatiable thirst for scientific research. That was why he was so excited and overjoyed at the news.

He was willing to part from his parents and children. This was how he left home for the north to take service under the great leader.

In the spring of 1947, that is, one year and six months after his departure, an unexpected visitor came to our home to tell us that Comrade Yong Chang lived a happy life in the embrace of General Kim Il Sung and that we had better leave for the north at once.

Upon receiving the long-awaited glad news, I started preparations for the journey.

When I got ready, the thought of my ailing nine-year-old eldest son pressed on me.

He was sick in bed with high fever and raved in delirium. Sensing that we were setting out on a journey, he slowly opened his eyes and asked me where we were off to.

Tears welled up in my eyes as I was unable to take my ailing son to the north where General Kim Il Sung was. My heart ached. My husband's parents were to take care of him, but I felt the pangs of remorse when I was about to set out, leaving him in the perilous land of south Korea.

I took my son tight in my arms and told him with difficulty:

"I'm leaving to see your father, dear.... I'll come back to fetch you.... **You'll get well soon, I hope...**"

My little one nodded in approval. He questioned no more and did not say he wanted to take him with me.

My father-in-law gave me a push on the back, urging me to start without worrying about my son.

We safely got to Songjin City (now called Kimchaek) where Comrade Yong Chang worked.

On our arrival, we were greeted by a cadre, who ushered us into a big house with a garden. I found it well furnished. There was even rice to eat. We have been shown into the dwelling of a high-ranking cadre, I figured.

But, to my surprise the cadre told me that the house belonged to us. It was over ten times as big as our rented house in Taegu. I could hardly swallow his words instantly.

Next moment, I wondered if my husband had earned so much money as to buy it. Now I admit that it was foolish of me to think so.

Comrade Yong Chang came when I was lost in such a thought.

I was really happy to meet him again. His much healthier look than at the time he had left Taegu took all the weights off my mind.

That night he sat till late telling me about the great affection and solicitude General Kim Il Sung had shown for him since his coming over to the northern half of the Republic.

...

The fatherly leader personally received Comrade Yong Chang after the latter's coming over to the north. He did not ask about his past career at all but encouraged him to devote his technique to building the liberated country into a rich and strong, sovereign and independent state at the earliest date. The General assigned him an important job for the State and provided him with all necessary conditions so that he might not feel any inconvenience in his work.

"As you know, the Songjin Steel Works is one of the biggest factories in our country," he told me. "The General appointed me to its chief engineer. Moreover, he provided me with this big house and brought you here...."

Comrade Yong Chang added that all the intellectuals who had come from the southern half were leading a happy life under the affectionate care of the leader.

Some of them held key positions in the Party and State organs, others worked at the scientific research institutions or as teachers of university and college and still others, as responsible functionaries of factories and enterprises.

There were also many comrades who worked as writers, actors or actresses.

Not a few of them were my old acquaintances whom I had met while in south Korea.

Although all of them were enjoying a happy life in the embrace of the leader their class backgrounds or the record of their political and public life differed.

The fatherly leader, however, treated them all alike and took pain to educate them.

That night Comrade Yong Chang stressed that his family should remain loyal to the General, bearing his deep trust and solicitude in mind.

Afterwards, he tried as hard as I could perceive in order to live up to the General's favour.

He sometimes worked in the factory all night through, denying himself supper. Even when he came home late at night, he would sit at his desk and studied.

I thought I could also live up to the General's favour by helping my husband in his work. I brought his meals to his office at the factory and even his books when he needed them.

It happened one evening in September 1947, nearly five months after my arrival in Kimchaek City.

Comrade Yong Chang returned home earlier than usual, and told me the following story in an excited tone.

That day General Kim Il Sung who was so busy with the state affairs visited the Songjin Steel Works.

Upon his arrival in the factory, he warmly shook hands with Comrade Yong Chang and asked him whether he was healthy and whether his family arrived in safety.

Much pleased to hear of his family's safe arrival, he said: **"I am glad to hear that. Now you can work free from care, I believe."**

When he made a round of production sites or when he guided the consultative meeting of the leading functionaries of the factory, the General listened to Comrade Yong Chang attentively and solved knotty problems. He jotted down in his memo all the matters suggested and said that he would have them settled.

To speak of our past life, we had done nothing worth mentioning and we had not any redeeming point. But the fatherly leader put so deep trust in us.

Comrade Yong Chang worked with greater vigor than before after the General's visit.

Through experience I keenly felt how magnanimous and profound the leader's trust in and concern for the intellectuals were.

It was true that Comrade Yong Chang had exerted himself after he came over to the northern half. But this alone did not bring all his hopes to realization.

He had to undergo vicissitudes and ate his heart out sometimes.

It was due to the vicious manoeuvring of the anti-Party factionalists to tear the intellectuals from the leader.

One day I was invited to attend a meeting.

There I found that most of the attendants were the intellectuals and their families.

To my surprise, the meeting dealt chiefly with the case of Comrade Yong Chang.

I did not know whether he had committed a gross error in the factory. But what I heard at the meeting was that he should be dismissed from the post of chief engineer because he was an unreliable intellectual since he had served in a Japanese electric company and come from the southern half.

I was simply aghast to hear it.

My husband had just started a happy life after years of hardship. But he was now exposed to untimely trying ordeal.

Until then I simply thought the future of Comrade Yong Chang was identical with mine because I had not gone through the revolutionary trials.

That was why I left my parents-in-law and my dear son in the evil-ridden south Korea and crossed the 38th parallel at the risk of my life.

When I feared another unexpected misfortune would befall to Comrade Yong Chang, my one and sole hope, my heart ached.

Disheartened and worried about his future, I stayed in my room without bringing supper to him in the factory.

Comrade Yong Chang came back home late at night and asked me why I had not brought his supper.

I recounted all that had happened at the meeting.

He gave me a good scolding and said:

"Don't worry, no matter who says what. All that is required of us is to do what General Kim Il Sung wants us to."

His words gave me great encouragement and stiffened my resolution to live and struggle invariably for the sake of the fatherly leader who had given us a new life and shown us deep concern.

After that, he braced himself up and worked harder, staying up all night in the factory more often than before. But the factionalists distrusted him as ever.

One day he returned home to tell me that he was transferred to Pyongyang.

"General Kim Il Sung has appointed me to chief engineer of the Metallurgical Industry Management Bureau...."

I felt all my worries melting away in a moment. Obviously, the General gave us care and great favour all the time though he was in faraway Pyongyang.

He paid keen attention to the personal affairs of an intellectual, even to his temporary difficulty, and released him from it in time to lead him forward. Thinking of his incomparably great affection, our hearts overflowed with gratitude.

"Please, take care not to worry General Kim Il Sung, wherever you may go," I said, sending him off at the railway station. It was the first frank advice I gave him on his work.

He willingly accepted my advice and left for Pyongyang.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War the fatherly leader assigned him to an important task of war production, putting deep trust in him as ever.

Comrade Yong Chang found himself among the workers and did all he could to manufacture handgrenades.

In those years of difficulty the class enemy and factionalists became craftier in their plot to tear the intellectuals away from the leader.

The enemy went so far as to send a false letter to Comrade Yong Chang and manoeuvred to bring this fact to the knowledge of the Party organization.

It occurred in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the "who will win" struggle was fought against the enemy. So, a man of sense could hardly believe that the enemy sent such a letter to my husband at that juncture, no matter what its content.

The leader, who was as benign as a real father, trusted him under all circumstances and sent cadres to him as occasion arose to encourage him and keep him from wavering.

Afterwards, recollecting that time, the leader said in words to this effect:

"We believed that Comrade Yong Chang had firm revolutionary outlook on the world. That's why we trusted him to the last though the enemy had sent him the letter in an insidious attempt to make the Party distrust him."

The enemy made a similar attempt in the postwar days, too. But the leader placed deeper trust in Comrade Yong Chang than before and looked after his life and work with utmost care.

I cannot relate here all the story about how deeply the fatherly leader trusted and loved him in the years of postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction.

Suffice it to say that he served as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, as Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK, as Academician and as President of the Academy of Sciences.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance or when he discussed the important State affairs, he did not fail to request the presence of Comrade Yong Chang, taught him in detail how to work and attached weight to his humble opinions.

Comrade Yong Chang worked tirelessly, drawing strength from the leader's trust in him. But before repaying the leader for his immeasurably great favour, he died of a sudden illness.

The death of Comrade Yong Chang was a sad shock to me. But his failure to do more work for the leader who had given him exceptionally great affection and care grieved me more deeply than his death itself.

On September 19, 1965, some time after his death, the fatherly leader came to our house together with respected Comrade Kim Song Ae.

We darted out and greeted him at the gate.

He pressed my hand warmly and stood for a while in silence, and said:

"I'm sorry to come to see you so late. I should have come earlier...."

I wanted to express my hearty thanks to him for his coming to my home despite the pressure of State affairs, but a lump in my throat arrested my words.

Presently, the leader stepped inside the gate, preceded by my sons and daughters, and looked around the garden where beautiful flowers of various kinds were in bloom.

"Well, let's pose for a picture like a family," he demanded.

Hearing his words full of the affection of a real father, I was moved to tears.

"Now, come on, quick...," he said to me, drawing my youngest daughter close to his side.

Wiping my tears away, I stood by the fatherly leader. The photographer told me several times to get ready. But I could not keep back the tears that gushed from my eyes.

Having the picture taken, the leader entered the room, observed a long silence in front of the portrait of Comrade Yong Chang and seated himself beside us. We felt as if we had been one family who were reunited with a real father after a long spell of separation.

The leader asked how old my sons and daughters were and what schools they were attending.

At the time my second son was studying at Kim Chaek Polytechnical University, the third one at Kim Il Sung University, my eldest daughter at Foreign Languages Institute, second at higher technical school and the third at middle school.

Having learnt of this, the leader said: **"I got worried very much, thinking your sons and daughters were too young. But now I have been somewhat relieved...."**

After a short while he resumed:

"A few months ago I had asked Comrade Yong Chang if he needed medical treatment. He answered that he was quite all right, saying: 'Dear leader, I have now acquired some experience and self-confidence in my work. From now on I will do a great deal of work.' I believed him. He must have said so in the hope of setting me at ease...."

I wanted to express my gratitude to him for the great concern and solicitude he had shown for Comrade Yong Chang in his life time, but words failed me.

The leader recalled the fact that when he set out on on-the-spot guidance in the Hamhung district sometime ago, Comrade Yong Chang accompanied him although he, in apprehension for his illness, told him not to go with him, and did a great deal of work there. Thus, he spoke highly of Comrade Yong Chang.

He looked at his portrait in silence before he reiterated the words of praise by saying that he had performed a great service. The leader added that it was Comrade Yong Chang who rode with him on most occasions during his trips for on-the-spot guidance and it was he who posed with him for photographs more often than others.

"Last evening we saw a documentary film on postwar rehabilitation and construction," he continued. **"The film reminded me forcibly of Comrade Yong Chang. So, I leafed through the photographic album with my family.**

"There was not a picture which did not bear Comrade Yong Chang."

His voice was getting huskier.

"I tried to visit him at home when he was alive, but I failed.

"At that time I thought what he had told me was true. And I was too busy to pay attention to his health."

Comrade Yong Chang was but an individual and the leader bore the destiny of the whole nation on his shoulder. How could he show greater concern for him than he actually did?

"I failed to visit here when he was alive. So I've come even though he is gone."

So saying, the leader produced his handkerchief and dried his tears on it.

At the moment I looked up to the kind-hearted leader who was so deeply pained at the thought of a dead intellectual, I burst into tears. And I could not speak comforting words to him.

There was a long pause.

"The more you think of the dead person, the greater sorrow comes," respected Comrade Kim Song Ae put in in calm tone. "So, don't lose courage, and let us carry out what he has left unaccomplished."

Her kind consoling words drew more tears from me.

The leader ran his sympathetic eyes over my five sons and daughters, seated in a line for a while and called my youngest daughter, a middle-school girl, to his side.

Adjusting her red necktie, he said in an unusually resonant voice: **"Your youngest daughter looks quite healthy...."**

I restrained my tears because I did not want to trouble the leader any longer who was grieved at the death of my husband.

"You look like your father very much, his perfect image," he commented, laughing, as he looked at my eldest daughter.

He then said that Comrade Yong Chang was disciplined in life and faithful in his organizational life and that he was a steady person who didn't allow himself drink or smoke.

I told him honestly that Comrade Yong Chang was a heavy smoker though he did not touch wine.

He said with surprise: **"I could not imagine that.... Never did he smoke in my presence though he rode with me many a time.**

"He was indeed a well-mannered and disciplined comrade."

That day the fatherly leader talked with us for a long time. He did so lest we should feel lonely, although he had many things to attend to and many places to visit.

He said that my family would be treated as well as before when my husband had been alive and that we would be given meticulous care so that we might be free from any inconvenience in our life.

Then he suddenly asked me how many children I had taken with me from the southern half.

When I answered that the three elder ones were from the south, he said that I must have had a lot of trouble travelling with my little ones in my arms and on my back.

He looked out through the window for a moment before he asked me how old my son in my native town was.

In those days I was already apt to have him off my mind though I was his mother. And yet the leader even remembered my eldest son I had left in south Korea twenty years ago.

Moved by the leader's warm love and consideration, I replied him that he would be 27 years old if he was alive.

This caused a vivid figure of my eldest son in Taegu to float before my eyes. He had asked me where I was off to and nodded in assent when I told him that I was going to see his father and would come back to fetch him. But he was unable to find a place in the broad and warm embrace of the leader and might go through hardships in the storm-raging southern land as his father had done in the days gone by. The thought of this intensified my hatred to U.S. imperialism and its stooges, overpowering my yearning for my son.

That day the leader with fatherly affection asked each of my sons and daughters what their aspirations were and told them in detail what schools of higher grades they should enter and what jobs they should take up after graduation according to their hopes and talents.

Turning to my second son, he said: **"Don't worry about your future.**

"Live with your mother after graduation from university."

Tears came to the eyes of my son. He had always told us that he would not shed tears if he met the fatherly leader. I saw my daughters were also in tears. Again tears streamed down my cheeks.

"Don't worry about anything. Now things are different from those in the past. Ours is not the kind of society where you can live well if you have father and you cannot if you don't have him.

"In the past, fatherless children found it difficult to live, but it is different under our social system. There is the Party for you. You don't need to worry about your livelihood."

How can my sons and daughters expect greater happiness and honour from their father even though he was alive?

In fact, the great leader is a real father to us all.

Solicitous about my health, he told me to have an overall medical check-up at an early date and go to sanatorium. He then said to my sons and daughters:

"Your mother has got to be sent to sanatorium. She ought to become healthy. She must survive for ten years, for twenty years, till the country is reunified."

After his visit to my home, he sent me a tonic. Holding it in my hands, I shed tears in silence and made a firm resolve to live up to his affection by all means.

The story of the fatherly leader's affection for my family is too long to narrate.

At the time of my son's wedding ceremony he sent the cloth for the bridal couple and various other things needed for the occasion. On every holiday he did not forget to send generous gift to us.

It happened on January 11 this year.

The leader revisited our home together with respected Comrade Kim Song Ae though he had a plenty of work to do for the new year.

"I tried many a time to visit you but I couldn't. Have you been well all these days?" he said, shaking my hand warmly, and seated himself on the heated floor unreservedly.

I rejoined that the tonic he had sent to me recovered my health.

He was very much pleased at this.

He then acquainted himself thoroughly with the affairs of my family and my children who held their jobs. Learning that I had also taken a job, he advised me not to overstrain myself but to take rest at home.

I told him that I would hold a job in order to take part in the organizational and collective life. He said with a genial smile on his lips: **"Well, you are going to revolutionize yourself, aren't you?... That is a good idea."**

The leader personally looked round our living rooms, kitchen and even bath-room. Then he asked me if I would like to move into a bigger house as the family had become larger.

I was at a loss how to answer, for I thought that his solicitude for us was far more than we deserved. All I could say was that the house on hand was quite all right.

That day the leader gave counsel upon all our family affairs before he left my home.

How can it be said that our family enjoy a monopoly of such care of the leader?

His loving care and solicitude go equally to all the old intellectuals as he holds dear and loves all our people.

The path traversed by Comrade Yong Chang was a path marked with the warm love of the leader who led him, an unknown intellectual born of the dark colonial society, to a new life and brought him up to be a revolutionary.

I should say that every scientist, technician, writer or artist has been favoured with the leader's love as Comrade Yong Chang did.

Today all our people are enjoying a happy life, surrounded by the deep love of the fatherly leader and in his warm embrace.

Whenever I think of the leader's love and favour, I renew my firm determination to bring up my sons and daughters to be the scientists and technicians immensely loyal to him so that they may contribute to the advance of our science and technology as their father did.

WONDERFUL SONGS, STIRRING MUSIC

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe's Performances Draw Full House in Nanking and Shanghai

Our Mansudae Art Troupe now on a visit to China performed in Nanking and Shanghai after its successful performance in Peking.

In Nanking

Our Mansudae Art Troupe presented music and dance performances to capacity audience at the Great Hall of People in Nanking on May 26 and 27 amid the great hope and interest of the Chinese people.

The performance given on the evening of the 27th began with the singing in chorus of the Korean song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" which the artists sang with reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and the Chinese song "Wishing Chairman Mao a Long Life" which they sang with veneration for Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

When the chorus began, the audiences were filled with the feelings of unbounded admiration for and unshaken trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, who built up indestructible friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and promoted it.

Put on the stage after the chorus were dance pieces "A Bumper Harvest of Apple," "Drum Dance," "At a Spring," "The Arduous March" and "Azalea of the Fatherland," solos, duets, etc. Each number of the programme was revolutionary, militant and socialist in content, and it touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the fraternal Chinese people who fought shoulder to shoulder with our people against the common enemy, U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The dance "A Bumper Harvest of Apple" depicts, through delicate rhythmic movements, an optimistic labour of cheerful co-op farm girls on a vast stretch of orchard provided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an orchard where apple-trees have yielded a rich abundance of delicious fruits—a worthwhile place of work for them. The dance was highly acclaimed by the audiences.

When our artists sang Chinese songs and danced Chinese dances the audiences gave applause and cheers repeatedly.

The dance "The Snow Falls," the last number, was received particularly well.

In Shanghai

Our Mansudae Art Troupe performed at the "Square of Culture" the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classical masterpiece "The Flower Girl."

The Shanghai audiences who have high class consciousness and love arts were drawn deep into the dramatic world from the beginning. They were shocked at the bitter life of Ggot Bun, the heroine of the opera. They saw her drinking to the dregs and undergoing all twists and turns and deeply sympathized with her mother in her heart-rending sentiments. Together with the family of Ggot Bun, they sobbed, got indignant and determined to fight with fortitude.

As life developed gradually in depth with the change of acts and scenes, the audiences got excited and stirred at dramatic events and breathed together with the heroine, her sister and brother, drawn with a strong magnetic force into the world of exquisite, contemporary and unique music.

The audiences expressed their irrepressible admiration for the cut-in background in the prelude, the dream world of Ggot Bun in the field on a moon-lit night, the sight of a rising sun with its radiant rays and graceful dancing in the finale.

They burst into rousing cheers, enchanted especially by the scene of Ggot Bun's dream which was unfolded with a beautiful, attractive and wonderful stage decor, showing her ardent desire and hope and her lofty spiritual world.

Full of emotions, the audiences highly appreciated the ideological and artistic value of the opera.

With a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, projected on the backdrop, the artists of our country sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "The East Is Red" vividly manifesting the militant friendship and great tinity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

After the performance a leading member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee spoke of the sentiments of the audiences. He said, "When I saw the fine acting, beautiful songs, fascinating stage decor and graceful and impressive dances of the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe, I felt an urge to clap my hands. The content of the opera was so profound that only tears rolled down my cheeks. I could hardly clap my hands when the opera was going on." He stressed time and again that the performance was very excellent.

An actor who had visited our country last year remarked, "We always remember the happy days we spent with the Korean brothers last year, especially the evening of May 25. That day President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, personally saw our art performance and received the functionaries and leading actresses of our dance troupe and gave inspiring words, grasping our hands one by one. It was an honour for us. I still cherish what I felt that day. I saw three times the great revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" splendidly embodying the revolutionary thought of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, on literature and art. This opera deeply impressed me for its rich ideological content and high artistic value and gave me many things to learn. It is a perfect and impressive one in all aspects—singing, acting, music, stage-setting and dancing. I heartily congratulate the Korean comrades upon their creative success."

Meanwhile, our Mansudae Art Troupe presented a music and dance performance at the "Square of Culture" in Shanghai.

The repertoire evoked enthusiastic applause and cheers of the audiences. The artists and the audiences entered into the same mood and exciting scenes took place in succession between them. It seemed as if the whole square had turned into a stage of art performance.

Watching the performance, an official from the Shanghai Municipal Workers' Club had this to say, "The Korean artists have successfully created a revolutionary and national art reflecting the sacred cause of socialist revolution and construction, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. All songs correctly and profoundly express the Korean people's unbounded reverence for and allegiance to their great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and their high pride in leading a happy life provided by him."

A member of a workers' art circle in Shanghai said "Korea's music pieces and dances in particular are of great importance, because their themes are based on the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction waged under the guidance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. All the dances attracted me. What I like most among them are 'Azalea of the Fatherland,' 'The Snow Falls,' 'The Arduous March' and 'A Bumper Harvest of Apple'."

"Sea-of-Blood" Guards Lead the Van in Socialist Construction

Revolutionary Ranks Loyal to the Leader

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards are now active in factories and enterprises of our country.

Named after the immortal classic "Sea of Blood" created and put on the stage in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the "Sea-of-Blood" guards are working great miracles and bringing about continued innovation, both in the economic construction and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with a resolve to live and fight the way the Communists, heroes of this masterpiece, did.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Literature and art play an important role in the communist education of the working people and in the revolutionization and working-classization of the entire society."

In the years of Japanese imperialist rule, the immortal classic "Sea of Blood" sowed the seeds of the revolution among our people who had to toil and moil in blood and tears under the bayonet of Japanese imperialism and helped them turn out in the life-and-death struggle against the rubber Japanese imperialists. For its rich ideological contents and its high artistic value, the classic still stirs all the people in the depths of their hearts even today when nearly half a century has gone since it was created.

This masterpiece serves as a splendid textbook in revolutionizing the people, because it tells them the genuine truth about the revolution most persuasively and influentially through the broad, truthful artistic representation of the society of the past and through the skillful portrayal of the undying heroes, the Korean Communists, and because it shows them how men are trained to be revolutionaries and how valuable and honourable their life is.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards are the ranks of loyal fighters, the ranks of innovators, who emulate the infinite allegiance of the revolutionary heroes of the masterpiece to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their keen awareness of being the masters of the Korean revolution, their lofty self-sacrificing spirit, their indomitable fighting spirit, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and their communist traits and who strive to display them in their revolutionary practice.

It was in mid-January this year, the third year under the Six-Year Plan, that the "Sea-of-Blood" guards were formed for the first time. At that time the coal miners of the Chollima Anju Colliery saw the feature film "Sea of Blood" based on the homonymous, immortal classic.

By depicting the life of Ulnam's family in the pre-liberation years, the film gave vivid account of what a bitter suffering the Korean people underwent because they were deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists, what a dire disaster was brought to the motherland as it was engulfed in a sea of blood and how the Ulnam's family was awakened gradually to become Communists under the influence of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and set out with loyal devotion on the revolutionary struggle for national liberation.

Through the film the coal miners came to know more clearly than ever the genuine revolutionary truth that the revolution alone makes the national liberation and eternal prosperity of the nation possible. Besides, they keenly realized that if a man wants to become a fighter loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he must become an indomitable Communist who willingly devotes himself to the revolutionary struggle in any adversity.

Deeply stirred, the members of the first coal-cutting company of the Ryongrim pit and of the first tunnelling platoon of the eighth pit in the Anju Colliery held meetings after the film show and they decided to form the "Sea-of-Blood" guards, giving their pledge to learn from the immortal classic "Sea of Blood" and work and live regarding it as a textbook and a weapon in their struggle for revolutionization.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards are successfully carrying out their pledge.

They have brought about great innovation in their struggle to fulfil this year's plan, set 1.5 times higher than that of last year, by September 9, the founding anniversary of the DPRK, and fulfil their first four year assignments of the Six-Year Plan by the year-end.

They more than trebled the coal output per cutting face compared with last year.

Formation of the "Sea-of-Blood" guards by Anju coal miners reflects the common aspiration of our working people who are striving to advance dynamically under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, arming themselves with his great *Juche* idea and deeply conscious of their being the masters of the revolution. In their wake the "Sea-of-Blood" guards have been formed one after another in different parts of our country.

A big change has taken place in the ideology and spirit of the people as well as in their way of work wherever the "Sea-of-Blood" guards are active.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards, the proud revolutionary ranks, are marching on vigorously, leading the van in socialist construction and encouraging the masses to greater renovation and victory through their practical examples and heroic achievements.

The Ryongyang Mine is one of the leading ore producing centres in our country. The "Sea-of-Blood" guards and other Red miners here are also engaged in creative labour and their life is hope-filled.

Their hearts glowing with unbounded loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and well aware of their being masters of the revolution and the country, the "Sea-of-Blood" guards at Ryongyang display unexcelled heroism and lofty communist spirit in their revolutionary practice.

The platoons which formed the "Sea-of-Blood" guards are working amazing miracles. Some of them have fulfilled their assignments envisaged in the Six-Year Plan only in two years and a half.

The fine examples shown by the "Sea-of-Blood" guards now boundlessly stir up the hearts of all the workers in the mine, encouraging them vigorously to make uninterrupted innovation in the struggle for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Renewing Norm Voluntarily

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our working class has now become the most advanced and revolutionary class who, instead of working for a few pennies, work with all devotion for the prosperity and progress of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. They are admirably discharging their duties as the leading class of the Korean revolution."

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards of the Ryongyang Mine are proud revolutionary soldiers who fight solely for the interests of the revolution and the country, dedicating their all.

It happened early in February this year.

The members of the Han Man Sok tunnelling platoon saw the revolutionary film "Sea of Blood." They were deeply moved. Touching scenes of the film still lingering in their minds, they entered the resting-room of the cutting site and gathered in front of a wall on which was pasted up a diagram of the work results of their platoon. The red line drawn on the diagram indicated that the platoon carried out its quota at 200 per cent every day.

200 per cent! This is an astonishing success.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards, true masters of the revolution, resolved to remain loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forever. What were they up to again?

"Platoon leader, it seems to me something wrong with our work these days. Certainly, we've done our daily task at 200 per cent. But don't you think there is still room for improvement of the norm?"

As soon as Comrade Kim Jong Gil finished his words, the platoon members said in chorus.

"You're right. I also thought so."

"Let's lift our norm!"

Their powerful voices resounded over the cutting site.

That moment, the platoon leader felt his heart warming up.

Until then the platoon raised the norm twice on the initiative of its members by increasing labour productivity constantly through a mass technical innovation movement. The original norm was 1.8 metres per excavator. But they upped it to 3 metres and then to 3.6 metres.

For the revolutionary fighters the fulfilment of the norm is a most rudimentary requirement. When the revolutionary fighters have a high degree of revolutionary consciousness, the norm improves constantly and the revolution advances that much.

The following day, the platoon members decided to lift their norm from 3.6 to 4.8 metres.

A staff member of the production department who was with them to help in their work asked them pointblank:

"Can you do it really?"

The reply was short.

"We must do it."

They thought to themselves.

"If we raise our norm, all others will follow suit and the revolution will make headway that much. Living in an era of revolution we are rendering devoted service to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with all our efforts. It is our joy and happiness."

Later, they renewed their norm and worked with greater energy and on April 5 they succeeded in hitting their targets for the Six-Year Plan (1971-76).

Platoon of Heroes, Platoon of Agitators

A few years ago a national meeting of active agitators and propagandists in charge of five households each was held. The meeting was honoured with the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Among those who took the floor at the meeting was the agitator of the double Chollima excavator platoon No. 7 from the Kumsan mine-lot of the Ryongyang Mine. After listening to him, he said to this effect:

The agitator from the Ryongyang mine spoke very well.

He led the whole platoon to work heroically. He helped the entire platoon members to become agitators. This is mass heroism.

In our society where all the people, united close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and purpose, move ahead under his leadership, one heroic example produces ten, a hundred and a thousand examples.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards display fine communist spirit to the full not only for their good but also for the renovation and progress of the whole collective.

It happened in last February when excavator platoon No. 18 operating in the Kumsan mine-lot was having a hard time. The working conditions at the stope were unfavourable.

The platoon was somewhat lagging behind others and, still worse, they had to do their work under such adverse conditions. Their production results dropped.

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards of excavator platoon No. 7 regarded their trouble as their own and decided to exchange work sites with them.

The stope for platoon No. 7 was a model one, the best in the mine.

Yet its members willingly offered their well-arranged stope to a backward platoon, for they knew well that the more the ranks of innovators expanded, the further the advance of the revolution would be accelerated and the prosperity and development of the country promoted.

So far they handed over the stopes which they themselves built up with all care to such platoons 8 times, taking charge of the stopes of the latter.

Excavator platoon No. 7 takes upon itself any difficult task if it is for collective innovation and progress.

It was when a platoon of the mine failed to increase the output for its negligence in tending the equipment. At that time, too, the members of excavator platoon No. 7 worried themselves about the matter as if it were their own. They sent a person to help in the work of their co-workers.

The members of excavator platoon No. 7 always place the interests of the country and the revolution above anything else. Afterwards, nine members of the platoon undertook the production assignments of their own platoon. The rest numbering 8 were dispatched to work as agitators in backward platoons. They played an important role in turning those platoons into communist Red collectives, into Chollima platoons advancing shoulder to shoulder with their platoon.

Combat Flash "Sea-of-Blood" No. 149

The "Sea-of-Blood" guards have an indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary ardor. They carry out their revolutionary task to the end in whatever adversity like the heroes of the immortal classic "Sea of Blood."

In early March the Han Yong Do mining platoon was speeding up preparatory tunnelling for large-scale blasting to obtain one million tons of mineral ore. The tunnellers unexpectedly encountered with layers of slags scores of metres thick.

Technicians advised them to turn the direction of tunnelling to avoid the layers.

If they took a roundabout way, they might not be able to carry out their pledge to the Party—they could hardly wind up the preparatory tunnelling by March 15. What to do?

It was at that time. Comrade Cho Jong Mu who was in the resting place for a little while came out holding a big flash board in his arms and put it up against a rock. The platoon members were at great pains to find a way out of their difficulty. All eyes were feasted on the board.

It was Combat Flash "Sea-of-Blood" No. 149 and under the block-letter title was seen a picture of the immortal image of the mother, heroine of the feature film "Sea of Blood," opening the castle gate.

An ordinary country woman oppressed and humiliated, she grows into a revolutionary in the course of the revolutionary struggle and now pushes open the castle gate at the risk of her life to help the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in liberating a city.

What a great inspiration the image of the heroine gave to the platoon members at the moment! Immense strength surged up in them.

The guards who took over the iron will and indefatigable fighting spirit of the heroes of "Sea of Blood" rose up.

Combat again began for tunnelling.

Pooling their energy and wisdom and introducing new machines and techniques they broke through the thick layers of slags at last. They finished the preparatory tunnelling for big blasting 20 days ahead of schedule and presented a report of victory, a report of loyalty to the Party.

Li Gang Bae

The "Sea-of-Blood" Guards bring about one innovation after another in ore production

Genuine Masters of Our Revolution, Standard-Bearers of Our Age

—A Story about "Sea-of-Blood" Guards of the Ryongyang Mine, a Guard Title Winner—

(Continued from Page 1)

I, in the name of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and myself, extend once again fraternal and unconditional support of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Korean people and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly struggling to achieve the reunification of Korea on the basis of the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

We strongly maintain:

The dialogue between the north and south of Korea, which began from September 1971 should now go over to a stage of taking practical and concrete steps to carry into effect the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The five-point proposal for the country's reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not only a most logic and realistic proposal but a very reasonable one in bringing to realization the content of the three principles of national reunification.

The constant presence of the foreign troops in south Korea is a grave threat to the realization of this politically splendid proposal and to reconciliation.

When the DPRK Government proposes systematic reduction of armies and armaments of the north and the south, new weapons and military supplies for a new war are shipped into south Korea. This is nothing but a foolish act intended to continuously foster discord.

The presence of the foreign troops in south Korea must immediately be brought to an end and the flag of the United Nations must no longer be usurped and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which has so far played only the role of keeping Korea divided must be dissolved without delay.

The National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and I firmly believe that under the wise and correct leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will certainly win the struggle for reunifying their fatherland and maintaining peace in Asia, overcoming all difficulties with the firm support of the fraternal nations.

WPC Secretariat Makes Public Statement

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council made public a statement some time ago supporting and welcoming the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The statement pointed out:

The World Peace Council appeals to the governments and parliaments of all countries to pay the deepest attention to the letter adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held recently.

The letter adopted at the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly calls upon all peoples desirous of peace and independence to take an urgent action for the withdrawal of the armed forces continuously stationed in south Korea by the United States under the U.N. signboard and for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced important proposals for cooperation and collaboration between the north and the south. These proposals call for joint efforts in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, the cessation of arms reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the reduction of armies and armaments, the discontinuation of the introduction of weapons from abroad and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

These proposals fully accord not only with the interests of the Korean people in the north and the south but also with the interests of peace in Asia and the world.

But the United States is taking acts conflicting with these proposals.

The World Peace Council appeals to various national organizations and movements of the world to demand their governments and parliaments to take positive measures in support of the letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Another Proof of DPRK's High International Prestige

Head of Our Public Health Delegation Says at Press Conference, Back from 26th WHO Session

As a member nation of the World Health Organization we will faithfully discharge our duty in accordance with its humanitarian objectives and mission and further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of all the member nations.

In all our activities in the WHO we will strictly observe the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and the North-South Coordination Commission and make every effort to create an atmosphere favourable for the dialogue now under way between the north and the south and to do our bit in the sacred work for early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people.

So said Vice-Minister of Public Health Han Hong Sup, head of our public health delegation which had attended the 26th session of the World Health Organization, at a press conference held on June 8 in the Taedong-gang Hall.

The admission of the DPRK to the WHO in the wake of her entry into the Inter-Parliamentary Union is another important event in the development of our country's external relations, he said, and continued:

The debate of the question of our country's entry at the 26th session of the WHO clearly shows the correctness and great vitality of the immortal *Juche* idea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, and the principled and fair foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The debate was very complex, because the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and their followers hampered it by every means, arguing that the question of our country's entry is a serious "political matter" and "obstructive to the north-south dialogue."

The U.S. imperialists played the main role in submitting a "motion to defer the debate on the DPRK's entry for one year" and put pressure upon many countries not to support our entry. The Japanese militarists showed greater zeal than any other countries in this machination.

Touring a number of European countries, Japanese foreign minister Ohira prattled that the admission of the DPRK to the WHO is "premature," and the Japanese "delegation" became a co-sponsor of the motion following the United States, and exerted great pressure on many countries behind the scene to oppose our admission.

Recalling that the admission of the DPRK was decided with the support of an overwhelming majority 66:41, he said:

The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and their followers had better draw a proper lesson from this.

Even if the U.S. imperialists, persisting in their old policy, keep their aggressor troops stationed in south Korea, reinforce the aggressive forces, hot up tensions in Korea and hamper the north-south dialogue, they will get nothing from it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"...Even if the United States keeps Korea bisected for a long time, it will get nothing out of it. If any, it will only have its aggressive nature laid bare all the more before the world and earn an ever fiercer hatred on the part of the Korean people and the world people."**

The U.S. imperialists must get out of south Korea at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" serving their policy of aggression be immediately dissolved.

It is the time when the Japanese government authorities should act having a clear view of the trend of the times. Their one-sided policy in favour of south Korea and their hostile policy toward the DPRK are obstructive to the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and detrimental to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

If the Japanese authorities want to act in accord with the aspirations of the peoples of Korea and Japan for the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should enforce an unaggressive, equal policy toward the north and south of Korea.

Noting that the admission of our country to the WHO demonstrated our Party's policy of public health, based on the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the success achieved in our medical services under his wise leadership, he referred to the development of our public health—the system of complete and universal free medical service at state expense, the growth of modern medical institutions, the radical increase of medical workers (now over 250,000), the lowering of mortality rate of the population by half and the lengthening of the average life span by 26 years as against the pre-liberation years.

In conclusion, he expressed deep thanks to the 36 countries which co-sponsored the resolution on our country's admission to the WHO at its 26th session and many other countries which supported our entry.

Broad World Public and Press Salute DPRK's Admission to WHO

Broad world public and press warmly hail the admission of our country to the World Health Organization.

According to a KNS report from Tokyo, many Japanese public figures enthusiastically welcomed it.

Ichio Asukata, Mayor of Yokohama who is the Chairman of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association, in a statement said:

It is a matter of immense joy that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which enjoys our respect and love was admitted to the WHO by a majority vote of peace-loving and conscientious nations.

The entry of the DPRK into the WHO is really an event of great significance. This is a victory of world public opinion which is eager to warmly receive the DPRK in the world arena. It is beyond doubt that the entry of the DPRK into other bodies of the United Nations will come true soon.

Congratulating the success of the DPRK in the international arena, he said that he would make utmost efforts to deepen mutual understanding and interchange between Japan and Korea and promote friendship between them.

Bunnosuke Fukui, Chairman of the Kyoto District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), said:

The entry of the DPRK into the WHO is, above all, a victory for the *Juche*-oriented foreign policy of President Kim Il Sung.

We will always positively support the advance of the DPRK to the international arena and make every effort to strengthen and develop the relations of amity and friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Kazutaka Ohashi, Chairman of the Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say:

I wholeheartedly welcome the admission of the DPRK to the WHO by an overwhelming majority.

This is an event of great significance since it means a virtual revocation of the unjust 1948 U.N. "resolution" that terms the "Republic of Korea" the "sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula."

The Japanese government which is at one with the United States acted as a co-sponsor of the motion to defer the debate of the DPRK's admission to the WHO in an attempt to prevent it. But this unjust motion was rejected. This meant a total bankruptcy of the foreign policy of the cabinet of the Liberal Democratic Party.

We strongly demand a fundamental change in the Japanese government's policy on Korea.

Many foreign publications have carried articles warmly hailing our country's entry into the WHO.

According to a report from Cairo, the May 22 issue of the Egyptian daily **Al Akhbar** carried an article welcoming the admission of our country to the WHO by an overwhelming majority vote of the delegates at its 26th meeting.

The admission of the DPRK to the WHO is a slap in the face of the United States and its followers, the daily said.

According to a report from Aden, the May 19 issue of the paper of Democratic Yemen **October Fourteenth** said:

The admission of the DPRK to the WHO at its 26th meeting is a victory for the friendly Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The May 23 issue of the Pakistani paper **New Times** in an article entitled "Admission of the DPRK to the WHO" said:

"The entry of the DPRK into the WHO by an overwhelming majority is a great victory of the Korean people."

The Indonesian papers **Djakarta Times, Angkatan Bersen Djata, Suara Karya** and almost all other papers and a news agency of Indonesia recently gave prominence to the DPRK's entry into the WHO.

Reporting the detailed results of the voting, they said:

The DPRK was admitted to the WHO by an overwhelming majority in spite of all the obstructions by U.S. imperialism, Japan and certain countries sympathetic with them. This is an event of weighty importance and a shining victory of the DPRK's foreign policy. It stressed that the U.S. imperialists and their followers can never impair the high prestige of Korea.

The May 25 issue of the Singapore paper **Sinchew Jit Poh** said that the admission of the DPRK to the WHO was a shining victory of its foreign policy. This upset the U.S. imperialists and their followers, it added.

DPRK's Permanent Mission to Be Set Up at International Organization in Geneva

With its admission into the World Health Organization on May 17, the DPRK has been granted the status to set up its permanent mission at the international organization in Geneva and observer's mission at the UN headquarters in New York.

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the DPRK, cabled on May 29 Vittorio Winspeare-Guiccardi, Director General of the UN office in Geneva, informing him of the DPRK's decision to set up its permanent mission at the international organization in Geneva.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam received a reply from him on May 31.

In the reply Vittorio Winspeare-Guiccardi acknowledged the receipt of the telegram from Foreign Minister Ho Dam and assured him that the DPRK permanent mission to be set up at the international organization in Geneva would be given all necessary assistance in its activities.

New Films

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, has said. **"As a means of mass education the movies have a very important position."**

He stressed that the movies, a powerful means of mass education, should have a strong appeal to the people and inspire them in each stage of the development of the revolution, like the leading articles of our Party organs.

He has paid profound attention to the advance of our cinema art.

As a result, our cinema art plays a most innovatory part as the bellwether of our literature and arts.

Our film producers won a world-wide fame and admiration for they created many films of high ideological and artistic value, including "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "The Lot of a Member of Self-Defence Corps," cinema versions of the homonymous immortal classical dramas written and staged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In recent months, too, they have put out a number of excellent films.

The films cover a wide range of themes reflecting diverse aspects of the people's life.

The wide-screen feature film "A Story of the River Potong-gang" depicts the present happy life of our people in contrast with their past miseries under Japanese imperialist rule. It shows us the lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and affectionate father of our people, and the excellence of our socialist system set up by him.

A film that deals with the revolutionary traditions, "An Immortal Fighter" portrays the indomitable revolutionary spirit of a soldier of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who fought under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Among the new productions are also "Our Salesgirl on the Train," "Rolling Workers," "A Lesson They've Drawn," "Mokran Again Blooms" and "Note of a Guard."

Here are given brief explanations of some of them.

"Rolling Wokers," Wide-screen Feature, Two Parts

The story is set in 1956.

Upholding the programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, given at the historic plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December that year, a workteam head of a steel plant, hero, and his teammates pledge before the Party to produce 90,000 tons of billet from the bloomery of 60,000-ton capacity and start the experiment of continuous rolling. They fail in this experiment.

The hero, heart-stricken, proposes the second trial. But the chief engineer, an old intellectual, turns down his proposal, insisting that their first and foremost task is to carry out the immediate plan of production. He does not have the heart to help them, because he is afraid the blame for their blunder may fall upon him. A female engineer, the sweetheart and old comrade-in-arms of the hero, vacillates, considering it a venturesome act. Fellow-workers cause much troubles to the hero. Difficulties multiply.

A member of the plant Party committee, a veteran of working-class origin, comes to his help. Encouraged by him, the hero improves his work with co-workers and unites them together. This leads the workers of petti-bourgeois origin to give up their old ideas and young workers to display their inventive talents.

Their second experiment starts, but no results. The hero is criticized. The functionary of the Party committee comes to him and tells him of his own experience. This supplies a solution to him. The hero's love comes back from her local tour, carrying some promising data of experiment with her. The chief engineer feels remorse and assists him with enthusiasm.

When the success is at hand, the spy who was sent by the U.S. imperialists tries the hardest to baffle the plan. But vigilant workers single him out at last.

The experiment proves successful. The workers produce 120,000 tons of billet from the 60,000-ton bloomery.

Hearing the exciting news that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has conferred the honourable title of guards on them in high recognition of their success, the hero and his workteam members brace themselves up to make continuous innovations and create fresh miracles.

The hero and his teammates warmly congratulate Song Ho who has contrived an automatic bloom crane (A scene from the film "Rolling Workers")

Sok Chol, the hero, talks with his wife just before he leaves the unit on a political mission entrusted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung (A still from the film "An Immortal Fighter")

"A Story of the River Potong-gang," Wide-screen Feature

The film based on a real story is one of the great revolutionary works giving a truthful picture of the wise leadership and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader and the tender-hearted father of our people.

Through varied methods of artistic depiction, the film shows whole historic course of great changes from the people's misery in the Potong-bol plain before liberation to the building of a new democratic Korea after liberation when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested the riparian works on the River Potong-gang and personally broke the ground for the project and the building of the Potong-gang recreation centre and the magnificent Chollima street after the war.

Epitomizing the life of a family, the film tells about the wretched plight of the Tosongrang villagers who had lived in poverty and maltreatment, deprived of the right to existence, and about their tragic sufferings from annual flood damages before liberation.

The poor and weak father of the hero Gwang Chun dies with a deep rancour against the accursed society after many years of hard toil at a brickyard. His mother slaves, taken to the stock farm of the vicious landlord Chu on account of debt and is drowned when the river swell with heavy rains.

Bereft of parents, the hero Gwang Chun and his younger sister Gwang Ok grow up, experiencing all human bitterness in the dark society. The hero is drafted by the Japanese imperialist bandits and his sister taken away as a servant by the landlord Chu.

The tragedy of Gwang Chun's family clearly reveals the bestial nature of the class enemies and the anti-popular character of the landlords and capitalists.

Along the River Potong-gang where not a day passed without the sorrowful wailing of people before liberation, the modern-fashioned Chollima Street and beautiful recreation centre are built thanks to the great solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung after the war.

Gwang Chun and Gwang Ok study at colleges and become a construction engineer and a gardening engineer in the warm embrace of the leader who looks after them with boundless affection. They have an emotional reunion at a construction site.

The leader calls builders of the Chollima Street to him and hears about the bitter past of deputy chief engineer Gwang Chun. Deeply considerate of him, the leader points a red pencil to the place where Gwang Chun's parents lived, saying that he should be the first to move into a new flat to satisfy the grudge of his parents. With these emotional scenes the film impressively tells about the lofty virtues of the fatherly leader.

The above films are now on at our cinema houses, winning tremendous popularity of cinema goers.

The high revolutionary spirit of the heroes of the films immensely inspire our working people who are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction to make the year 1973 a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. The films are very instrumental in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

People in Tosongrang moving into new flats. They extend hearty thanks to the fatherly leader for providing them with such a happiness (A still from the film "A Story of the River Potong-gang")

Commerce Serves Betterment of People's Living

The commerce of our country, effectively serving the betterment of the people's living, has made steady development with the powerful support of industry and agriculture under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"Commerce is the supply service of the working people in our country and an important means of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people."**

The leader, proceeding from this essential demand of socialist commerce, gave programmatic teachings on giving fuller scope to the superiority of socialist commerce and improving and strengthening the supply of commodities to the working people, at a national meeting of active commercial workers held in April 1961 and at a national meeting of commercial workers in September 1971.

Through a fruitful struggle for implementing the teachings of the leader, a distinction between town and country has been eliminated in our commodity circulation and our commercial organs are playing their role with credit as a servant of the people by supplying them with commodities evenly.

Last year the volume of commodity circulation in our country grew several-fold compared with 1961.

Today the commercial network is being constantly expanded in our country.

Daily necessaries stores, general groceries, vegetable stores, fruit stores and fish stores have been set up in Pyongyang and other major cities, county seats and workers' settlements. Modern combined groceries have been built up in the cities and big workers' settlements on a regional unit, under which branch stores have been set up with *dong* (lowest administrative unit in our country) or residential quarters as a unit to supply all working people with necessary commodities at nearby stores. Besides, there are makeshift stands for seasonal supply of foodstuffs and consignment stores.

All the groceries in the cities, workers' settlements and in the rural villages are equipped with refrigerators and chill-boxes. The proportion of foodstuffs supply by refrigerator-cars has been decisively raised and the freezing system introduced from transport and storage to sale.

Along with the large-scale expansion of commercial networks, a big success has been registered in the introduction of an order system in the commodity supply in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"An order system, too, is introduced in our trade. For instance, when an inhabitant orders goods, the trading agency meets his needs responsibly."**

As a result of the thorough implementation of the policy of order system put forth by the leader, it has become possible to correctly organize production in accordance with the needs of the working people, conduct production in a planned way and supply the people with commodities to meet their needs in all seasons in accordance with the different conditions of regions and social strata.

The supply of foodstuffs is the basis in the order system. Besides, refrigerators, washing machines, electric cookers, electric heaters and other goods for lessening the burden of women's household chores also hold a considerable portion in the supply of goods under this system.

The supply of commodities to the working people according to their order and needs is organized in the trains and railway stations, too. Apple, chestnut, crab, cider, mineral water, beer and various special products of each locality are well supplied to the travellers.

A signal success has been made in the domain of public catering and welfare service, as well. The networks of public catering and welfare service have doubled in recent years alone.

After the respected and beloved leader instructed in February 1970 that a large number of engineers, technicians and high-grade skilled workers should be trained by setting up colleges and higher technical specialized schools and organizing various courses, many educational organs for the training of commercial workers were set up to produce a large number of commercial workers.

The volume of retail commodity circulation will more than double during the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan period in our country.

Bus Service Opened to All Rural Villages in Kangwon Province

Bus service has been opened to all rural villages in Kangwon Province situated in Korea's central part on the side of the East Sea.

This shows that the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to provide the agricultural working people with the same living conditions as those of the urban population has been translated into practice with credit.

Bus service is now available in all farm villages of the province from the villages adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line separating Korea into the north and south to Popdong in the out-of-the-way mountain area.

The fatherly leader who is always considerate of the inhabitants of Kangwon Province in the frontline area took measures for completing the introduction of bus service in this province earlier than in other parts and provided all necessary material conditions for this. In March last year the leader visited Kangwon Province in person and, giving on-the-spot guidance, instructed that the work for opening bus service to the rural villages should be accelerated.

The work for introducing bus service, part of the task for eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions, is progressing apace in other provinces, too. As of the end of last year, bus service had been introduced in more than 2,400 villages throughout the country.

Bus service exempts the agricultural working people from traffic inconveniences, makes the ties between town and country closer in all fields, political, economic and cultural, and helps rapidly do away with the backwardness of the countryside.

The work for introducing bus service which is planned to be completed within the coming few years is making headway at an accelerated tempo this year, a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (22)

April 14, 1964

The Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea sent a letter inviting representatives of the south Korean youth and student organizations and individual youths and students to the 5th Congress of the DYLK.

The letter informed that the 5th Congress of the Democratic Youth League of Korea will discuss about the task to be performed by the youths and students of north and south Korea in realizing the reunification of the country, the unanimous aspiration of our nation, and about the problems of free travel to and from the north and the south and interchange in the fields of science, culture, arts and sports for the young people of the country.

It said: To exchange views on this urgent aspiration, the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea expects the south Korean youths and students to send representatives of organizations or a group of representatives; it will also willingly receive south Korean youths and students who come to attend this Congress in their individual capacity, regardless of their professions and religious beliefs.

May 12, 1964

In the report to the 5th Congress of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, the Chairman of its Central Committee called upon the entire Korean youths and students to pool their efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country:

1. The youths of north and south Korea should visit each other freely, write letters to each other, exchange troupes of young artists, jointly organize art festivals and tour together scenic spots and historical sites in the north and the south;

2. A scientific forum should be jointly organized by the youths and students of north and south Korea in Pyongyang or in Seoul to have sincere discussion of matters of common concern to our youth and students, such as the problem relating to the modern history of the revolutionary movement in Korea, the problem of taking over and carrying forward the heritage of our national culture, the problem of the building of an independent national economy and the problem concerning the ideal of the younger generation;

3. In the field of sports athletic teams should be exchanged and the relay race between Sinuiju and Pusan, inter-city football matches, etc., which had been held as annual events before liberation, be resumed;

4. Delegations jointly composed of the youth and students of north and south Korea should be dispatched to take part in various international functions and meetings, or mutual cooperation be assured in case the north and the south send their delegations separately;

5. The youth and student delegations or individual youths and students of the southern half who visit the northern half will always be accorded warm welcome and all conditions will be provided to them for their free activities in the northern half;

6. In order to discuss the abovementioned problems, the representatives of the youth and student organizations of north and south Korea or representatives of individual schools or individual youths and students should sit together at Panmunjom or in any other suitable places and hold open-hearted negotiations;

7. The youth and students in the northern half of the Republic will firmly unite with any young people in south Korea and go hand in hand with them without asking their past records, irrespective of their ideology, religious faiths, professions and class position, if they are patriotic youth and students who oppose foreign aggression and want national sovereignty and independence.

December 2, 1964

The Second Congress of the Korean Architects Union published an appeal addressed to the south Korean architects:

1. It once again proposes that the architects of north and south Korea have contacts and establish relations beginning with free visits and correspondence.

2. It sincerely hopes that the architects of the north and the south will proceed to the world arena as a single body and join hands to defend the honour and dignity of the country and enhance its international prestige.

(To Be Continued)

Koreans in Japan and Japanese People Keep Fighting against Fascist "Immigration Bill"

More than 250 Korean citizens under the Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, and Shizuoka prefectural headquarters of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) recently stormed to the residence of the Japanese prime minister and the justice ministry and staged a powerful struggle in protest against the Japanese government, shouting the slogan: "Japanese government, withdraw at once the 'immigration bill' designed to intensify suppression, persecution and expulsion move against the Korean citizens in Japan!"

Their representatives met the government authorities concerned at the immigration bureau of the justice ministry, at which they pungently denounced the unjust acts of the Japanese government authorities who were scheming to enact the fascist "immigration law" for suppressing the Koreans in Japan, despite the strong public opposition and denunciation within and without.

Earlier, over 200 functionaries under the Tokyo, Ibaragi, Gumma, Tochigi and Yamanashi headquarters of the Chongryon thronged to the Japanese government authorities and lodged a protest.

Meanwhile, many Japanese people continue to strongly demand of their government authorities the immediate withdrawal of the fascist bill. The representatives of trade union organizations, teachers' union, women's organizations and the Japan-Korea Association in Saitama Prefecture converged on the justice ministry and turned over to it a letter demanding the immediate withdrawal of the bill and a statement opposing the bill, signed by hundreds of public figures in the prefecture.

Resolutions opposing the bill were adopted recently at an Osaka prefectural people's rally held against the small electoral system, with the participation of over 20,000 Japanese people, and at the national council of the Japanese Kikanshi Association embracing the organs of more than 1,000 trade unions and democratic organizations and the Suita and Hiragata city assemblies, Osaka Prefecture.

OSPAALA Executive Secretariat Appeals to World People to Support Just Struggle of Chongryon and Korean Citizens in Japan

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America recently issued an appeal strongly calling upon all the peace-loving peoples, progressive governments, political parties, public organizations and revolutionaries of the world to support the just struggle of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Korean citizens in Japan for the right to national education and other democratic, national rights and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan, according to a report from Havana.

The appeal pointed out that the Japanese reactionaries are persisting in their criminal suppression of the Chongryon, trampling underfoot international law and principles of humanitarianism.

It said:

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAALA denounces the Japanese authorities' suppression of the Chongryon and their scheme to fabricate the "immigration law" and demands that they ensure the Korean citizens in Japan democratic, national rights and treat and protect them as foreigners.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAALA demands that the Japanese authorities immediately retract the illegal measures they took to keep the Korean citizens in Japan in a state of detention and fully guarantee them the freedom of travel to and from their homeland.

Congolese (B) People Strengthen National Defence Power

"Struggle alone will bring us a happy life, only through struggle can we secure happiness!" "With a hammer in one hand, a rifle in the other!"

These are militant slogans of Congolese (B) people and a great truth they have learned from the more than 100 years of their bitter life as colonial slaves and from their long-drawn bloody struggle against foreign aggressors.

In 1963 the Congolese (B) people achieved the historic cause of the August revolution by overthrowing the Youlou reactionary government. Since then they have exerted all efforts to increase the defence power of the country.

The Government and people of the People's Republic of the Congo founded the Congolese National People's Army, their regular armed force, and directed primary attention to strengthening it.

The political guidance bureau was set up in the army and the education of the servicemen in the anti-imperialist patriotic spirit has been stepped up and their ranks have been re-formed and consolidated through removal of reactionary elements lurking in the army.

The Congolese Government established the Military Academy and other institutions of military education where a large number of new commanding personnel are trained. It also enforced reeducation for the officers in service.

The Government has taken measures to steadily replenish and perfect the military equipment of the National People's Army and intensify the combat training of the armymen.

National defence is not a task devolving on the armymen alone. Militiamen are active everywhere in the country. In Brazzaville alone, 1,500 working people, enlisted in the militia, take part in economic construction and national defence. The staff members of the state bodies, too, undergo military training so that they can cope with any invasion and subversive activities of the enemy.

The Congolese (B) people are firmly defending the gains of the revolution on a determined revolutionary stand that "if any aggressors force a war on us, we will resist them bravely and deal a heavy blow at them."

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges repeatedly committed subversive and aggressive acts against the People's Republic of the Congo advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. But each time the Congolese National People's Army and people smashed the enemy's move and safeguarded the security of the country and the people.

The Korean people rejoice over as their own all the successes of the Congolese (B) people in the strengthening of national defence capacity and heartily hail them.

Victory is always in store for the Congolese (B) people who are energetically pushing forward the building of a new society, firmly defending the revolutionary gains with a hammer in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Kim Dong Ok

"Association for Promotion of Relations with DPRK" Founded in Vienna

The "Association for Promotion of Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was founded recently in Vienna, Austria, according to a report from Vienna.

The association aims at informing the Austrian people of the successes attained in the DPRK and developing the political, economic and cultural relations between the DPRK and Austria.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark arrived in Pyongyang by air on June 5 for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation, headed by Comrade Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, was composed of his wife Comrade Lese Jespersen; Comrade Ove Pejtersen, Member of the CC of the CPD and Chairman of the Aarhus City Construction Workers' Union; Comrade Jacob Rasmusen, Member of the CC of the CPD and Member of the Political Bureau of the Seamen's Trade Union; and Comrade Bo Rosschau, Alternate Member of the CC of the CPD, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Youth Union of Denmark and Chairman of the Youth Organization of the Trade Union.

☆ A delegation of Radio Tokyo, headed by Hiroshi Uta, Director of its Information Department and Chief of its Editorial Writers Board, arrived in Pyongyang in the afternoon of June 2 by air on a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

☆ Prof. and Dr. Joaquin Molano Campusano, Vice-President in Charge of Science of Bogota University in Colombia, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Colombian Writers and Artists and Chairman of the Colombian Peace Council, and his daughter arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by air for a visit to our country.

☆ Myra Roper and Gladys Grace, public figures of Australia, arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by train to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ A journalists delegation of Sierra Leone headed by Herbert A. Johnson, General Manager of Daily Mail, organ of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone, came to Pyongyang on June 5 by train on visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ A Soviet-Korean friendship factory delegation headed by M.A. Mironov, Acting Chief Engineer of the Moscow Cokes and Gas Factory, arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane for a visit to our country under the cultural exchange plans.

☆ A Romanian delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghe" School of Training Party, Social, Political, Economic and State Administrative Cadres headed by Prof. Ervin Hutira, Deputy Rector of the school, arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane to visit our country upon the invitation of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School.

☆ A Romanian musicians delegation arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane for a visit to our country under cultural exchange plans.

☆ A delegation of Polish agricultural scientists arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane on a visit to our country.

☆ A USSR model aircraft manipulators team which had visited our country left here on June 5 by air.

Intrigues to Bar Korea's Independent Reunification

It is reported that recently the U.S. imperialists have been "striving hard" to map out a "strategy" which would be applied in the Korean question at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

Their argument now is that the "strategy" adopted last year to "put off" the UN debate on the Korean question under the pretext of it "obstructing the dialogue" between the north and south of Korea would be hardly tenable this year and, therefore, that they have got to become "resolute" and "invent" a "new UN strategy" or "new, more persuasive assertion" in relation to the Korean question.

Simultaneously with this, an official of the reactionary U.S. government reportedly said that the United States will actively push ahead a new UN strategy at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

This fully reveals that with a view to obstructing an early and reasonable solution of the Korean question the U.S. imperialists have already been premeditating, through all sorts of intrigues and tricks, another despicable action to take even at the UN General Assembly this year.

Today many countries and progressive peace-lovers the world over actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification and warmly welcome our reasonable stand and proposal specified in the letter of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. They are unanimous in maintaining that for the correct solution of the Korean question it is necessary first of all to end the foreign intervention in Korea, take the helmets of "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea, force them to withdraw from there and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of the U.S. imperialists for Korean aggression. Moreover, they strongly demand that the forthcoming UN General Assembly adopt an affirmative decision on this problem and that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, be invited without fail to take part in the UN debate on the Korean question in case it is held.

This clearly shows that the international movement in support of the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country following the withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from south Korea has become ever mightier with each passing day and turned into an irresistible trend of the world and that it will be reflected at the UN General Assembly this year and bring about a situation decisively unfavourable to the U.S. imperialists who are plotting to continue their occupation of south Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The so-called "new UN strategy" advocated by the U.S. imperialists represents a foolish attempt to help themselves out of this predicament.

No one has yet disclosed the "specific feature" of the "new strategy" on the Korean question U.S. imperialism is said to bring out at the UN. But one can easily tell without any scrutiny that it will be of more absurd and vicious nature than ever.

As already known to the public, the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied south Korea, divided Korea and provoked the barbarous aggressive war against the Korean people. They have turned south Korea into a colony and military base, driven the south Korean people into a living hell and hampered the reunification of Korea in every way. Now they are impeding the progress of the north-south dialogue, aggravating the state of military confrontation in Korea and frantically stepping up war preparations.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As it is losing its bases for aggression in Asia one after another, the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a 'testing ground for the Nixon doctrine'."

The foul aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in clamouring about the "new UN strategy" on the Korean question is to keep south Korea under their occupation for indefinite period, perpetuate the division of Korea, obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of our country at all costs and put "Nixon doctrine" into effect in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists will be denounced and rejected with fiercer hatred by the peoples in Korea and other parts of the world as they manoeuvre to keep Korea split and trigger off a war.

They must put an end to their criminal act of hampering Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and must quit south Korea at once.

Hwang Jin Sik

U.S. Imperialists Must Give Up Aggressive Design against Korea

Former U.S. Undersecretary of State Ball, speaking at a gathering on June 6, prattled that south Korea is "a strategic key-point extended toward Japan," that the "security of south Korea and Japan is closely related" and that though the dialogue goes on between the north and south of Korea the "removal of the barrier between the north and the south is still distant," according to a report from New York.

Ball's malignant jabbering shows that the U.S. imperialists do not want to give up their aggressive design to persistently hamper Korea's reunification, keep south Korea as their permanent colony and to invade and dominate Asia using south Korea as a springboard with the help of the Japanese militarists.

Proceeding from the insidious aim to keep south Korea as their colony for ever and invade the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a base of aggression, the U.S. imperialists continue spurring on war preparations—introducing new-type weapons and combat equipment into south Korea and building up and expanding military bases and military establishments—while scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea.

In executing their aggressive plan the U.S. imperialists are hard at work to rearm the Japanese militarists, their junior ally, and put them up to the foreground in carrying the "Nixon doctrine" into effect.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have recently clamoured that "the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is inevitable" and they would continue to give military "aid" to south Korea to "back it up by strength" as they do not expect "reconciliation will be achieved easily and quickly" in Korea.

The facts show that though the U.S. imperialists pretend to want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they are obdurately clinging to the aggressive policy and splitting machinations to obstruct the reunification of our country, perpetuate its division and create "two Koreas" in pursuance of their aggressive design to keep south Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely.

Ball's twaddling about "security" of south Korea and Japan lays bare the true intention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to impede persistently the progress of the dialogue between the north and south of Korea and her peaceful reunification and realize their aggressive ambition.

This is a crude interference in the internal affairs of Korea and a vicious challenge to and an unpardonable criminal act against the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their foolish machinations to create "two Koreas" and realize their aggressive ambition, stop their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking all their aggression troops along.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their aggression, turning a deaf ear to our repeated warnings and the unanimous voices of the world people, they will surely meet an ignominious end.

Kim Man

Total Bankruptcy of "Nixon Doctrine" in Asia

Nixon, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, brought out "Nixon doctrine" and chose Asia as the main arena where it is to be put into effect.

It is because the foothold for their rule was crumbling beyond retrieve in Asia where the anti-U.S. struggle became fiercer than in any other regions or continents.

Their aim in following the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia is to "make Asians fight Asians" by inciting the Asian satellite countries and puppets.

By resorting to such crafty artifice the U.S. imperialists pursue the two aims, to be more exact; politically, to "un-Americanize" war of aggression on the Asian revolutionary forces so as to camouflage their gangster-like aggressive nature and militarily, to replace the huge ground force they lose in the war largely by the puppet mercenaries employed dirt-cheap so as to make up for the greater part of the manpower losses. It is also intended to "cut" their military spendings by shifting heavier military and economic burdens for the war of aggression on the satellite states and puppets.

In order to carry the "Nixon doctrine" into practice in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are trying to "build up strength" of the Asian puppets and chain them to the system of one military alliance so that the puppets themselves can carry on the aggressive war on their own responsibility.

They paid primary attention to increasing the Asian puppet mercenaries and equipping them with modern weapons.

The U.S. imperialists prattle that "the United States now wants to help Asia not in terms of manpower but in terms of materials" and that "she will offer military equipment and give other relevant aid" if the Asian satellite states and puppets provide her with manpower.

In accordance with this policy the armed forces of their Asian satellite countries and puppets have rapidly grown in number.

The Saigon puppet army is now 1,000,000 strong, the Pnom-Penh puppet army, 200,000 and armed forces of other Asian puppets have recently increased by a wide margin.

At the same time, the plan for "modernization" of the puppet army has been carried out actively. Before conclusion of armistice agreements in South Viet Nam and Laos the U.S. imperialists transferred hundreds of planes of latest type, tanks, rockets, armoured cars, guns and war vessels to the Saigon puppet army and right-wing puppets in Vientiane.

Moreover, they gave large amount of military aid and military equipment to the Lon Nol puppet clique whose fate hangs in the balance.

The same is true of south Korea.

While ballyhooing that they "welcome the north-south dialogue," they are shipping into south Korea large quantities of new-type military equipment and lethal weapons and are actively furthering the plan for "modernization of the ROK army."

Attaching a special importance to Japanese militarism, the U.S. imperialists are making frenzied efforts to use it as a "shock force" in their Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists calculate that they can recover from the defeat they have sustained in Asia and easily achieve their vicious aggressive design if they make an effective use of favourable geographical location of Japan, her abundant military and economic potentials, her militarist revanchist sentiment and her ambition for overseas expansion. Hence, they induce the Japanese militarists to reinforce their own armament, assume the direct "responsibility" for the "security" and "defence" of the other U.S. allies and "help" them.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are quickly revived and rearmed now.

The Japanese "self-defence forces" are 300,000 strong, and officers and noncommissioned officers account for more than a half of the number. This will make it possible to form huge aggressive armed forces in a short span of time.

Worse still, the Japanese militarists have become more undisguised in their manoeuvring for nuclear armament.

This can be clearly seen from the fact that the Japanese militarists have imported a complete set of "Thor-Delta," a medium-range guided missile capable of carrying nuclear warhead, from the United states and brought from Okinawa missiles capable of carrying nuclear warhead to Japan proper.

Revived and rearmed in this way, the Japanese militarists are frantically trying to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" at the active instigation of U.S. imperialism. They have mapped out war plans to invade our country and other Asian countries and concentrated the "self-defence forces" on Okinawa, the West and North Japan—vantage points in dispatching their troops to foreign countries.

The U.S. imperialists are craftily manoeuvring to form a single military alliance so that they may put Asian puppets into action without difficulty at any time in case they unleash an aggressive war.

Under the signboard of the "regional cooperation" they rigged up ASPAC in which the puppets and satellite states in the Asian and Pacific regions are involved.

Afterwards they attempted to frame up an all-embracing Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with the participation of more Asian satellite countries and puppets and even neutral countries—an "Asian defence organization"—by integrating SEATO and ANZUS with the ASPAC as pivot.

Another U.S. imperialists' move to put the "Nixon doctrine" into effect in Asia is also seen from the fact that they continue to deploy larger units of their aggressive armed forces in Asia so as to back up their Asian puppets.

They kept the U.S. 7th fleet manoeuvring on the Asian seas and have recently formed the U.S. 3rd fleet to bring it into action in opposing the Asian people.

They have transferred their aggressor troops to Thailand, Okinawa and other areas of Asia after "pulling them out" of Viet Nam.

Nor is this all. The U.S. imperialists have further reinforced or built hundreds of military bases in Asian and Pacific areas—south Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Guam and other parts.

Recently they are building new large-scale military bases serviceable to their air, naval and ground forces and nuclear bases in Micronesia to oppose the Asian countries.

All this glaringly shows what a desperate effort the U.S. imperialists are making to carry the "Nixon doctrine" into practice in Asia by all means.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...The 'Nixon doctrine' is a stereotyped and worn-out artifice which is quite infeasible. The reactionary ruling circles have long employed it to save themselves whenever they are driven into a predicament." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 19-20.)

With no amount of machination, the U.S. imperialists can ever practice the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia.

The situation of Asia today has radically changed and the "Nixon doctrine" is going totally bankrupt in Asia.

The programmes for "Vietnamization" and "Laotianization" of the U.S. imperialists have ended in a complete failure though they pushed them ahead frantically in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists, put into action hundreds of thousands of their own aggressor troops and large units of armed forces of their puppets and satellite countries plus "B-52" strategic bombers, aircraft carriers and other modern lethal weapons in a desperate attempt to strangulate the Vietnamese and Lao peoples at a stroke.

They, however, sustained serious setbacks in face of the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the peoples of these countries and were compelled to turn out to the peace conferences and sign the agreements.

The current developments in Cambodia afford another eloquent testimony of the inevitable bankruptcy of the "Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists sent many planes and army of their satellite countries to save the Cambodian puppet clique from their crisis, but the Cambodian people and the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces have already liberated 90 per cent of the territory and 80 per cent of the population. They are now driving the Lon-Nol puppet clique into a narrow strip of Pnom-Penh and are launching massive offensive against them.

The Lon-Nol puppet clique in Pnom-Penh are living their last days.

The "Nixon doctrine" is doomed to failure in Korea, too, under the impact of heavy blows.

The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to carry "Nixon doctrine" into effect by putting up the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" have been dealt blows by the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Their move for rigging up a single Asian "anti-communist" military alliance intended for the smooth implementation of the aggressive policy mentioned in the "Nixon doctrine" has been frustrated completely.

The ASPAC, which they regarded as the pivot of an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance, is now likely to collapse due to the withdrawal of Malaysia and cold attitude of the other member states.

The situation shows patently that with no crafty artifice can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from the imminent ruin in Asia.

They must face up squarely to the realities and act discreetly in Asia. If they further stick to the "Nixon doctrine" to make "Asians fight Asians" in disregard of the changed realities, they will only go to rack and ruin.

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